

# Don't Despair Even Though You Have Not Been Successful Heretofore

Perhaps you are suffering in silence; perhaps you have been unsuccessfully treated; perhaps you anticipate that relief can be secured only through radical surgery; but more likely you consider your case hopeless, or at least susceptible to only temporary relief. Don't despair even though you have not been successful heretofore. There may be health in store for you yet—a useful life of happiness and prosperity. A visit to our office will tell. Surely it is worth the time and trouble.

Thousands of men are longing to attain health and strength, but are being held back by their skepticism as a result of wasted time and money with those who treat but seldom cure. Banish all doubts and avail yourself of the services of specialists of recognized ability, whose deep knowledge, expert skill and extended experience commend them and their work. We have made a life-long study of the diseases and weaknesses that constitute our specialty, reinforced by an immense practice. All that expert skill, vast experience and scientific attainments can accomplish are now being done for those who come to us for the help they need.

Come to our office and we will make a thorough, searching and scientific examination of your ailments free of charge, an examination that will disclose your true physical condition, without a knowledge of which you are groping in the dark, and without a thorough understanding of which no physician or specialist should treat you.

ELECTRO-THERMO-HYDRO-VIBRO-MECHANO-PHOTO-OPSO AND ORCANO THERAPY, MEDICINAL, NON-MEDICINAL AND THE COMBINED METHODS OF TREATMENT EMPLOYED IN THE CURE OF CATARRH, RUPTURE, SCROFULA, EPILEPSY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD POISON, LOST VITALITY, LOSS OF DRUGS, ERRORS OF DEVELOPMENT, STRICTURE, GLEET, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, CYSTITIS, ENLARGED PROSTATE, PILES, FISTULA, ULCER AND ALL CHRONIC GENITO-URINARY, RECTAL AND DERMATITIS.

## VITAL POWER RESTORED

There is not a man in existence who is suffering from weakness, if decline is from unnatural causes, that we cannot rebuild and strengthen so as to accomplish the greatest desire, and after we have cured a case of this kind there will never again be a sign of weakness except brought on by imprudence.

Our cure is a thorough and scientific course of treatment which acts at once upon the nerve forces, stopping the drain and replacing the worn-out and run-down tissues. It increases the weight in sound, healthy flesh and muscle, that give strength and fill the brain and nerves with fresh vitality, building up the entire system and transforming the sufferer into a type of perfect manhood.

## BLOOD POISON

Blood poison manifests itself by stages known as primary, secondary and tertiary. Any form of this destructive disease makes itself known by such evidences as ulcers of the mucous membranes in the mouth and throat, sores on the body, itching of the bones, falling of the hair, spots and all discolorations of the skin, which signify decay and premature death.

Our treatment for blood poison consists of a predigested nucleid preparation that completely reorganizes the blood corpuscles, by which means every particle of poisonous matter is eliminated. Under our system of treatment the stomach does not become affected and it is utterly impossible for the poison to remain in the blood, and purity and health are the results in every case. All manifestations of the disease disappear soon after beginning treatment, and a normal state of health is resumed.

## STRICTURE.

Stricture as applied to the urethra, is a fibrous deposit or scar tissue formation, around the CANAL, caused either by an injury or a severe inflammation, no matter what the nature of this inflammation. The immediate results of the stricture are first an obstruction to the flow of urine, distension of the bladder, which produces wasting, followed by overflow or constant dribbling and ultimately the kidneys become involved and Bright's disease results.

Our treatment consists of neither cutting or sounding, but we dissolve the stricture by cataphoresis, treatment is painless and the cure is permanent, and when we dismise a case the canal is sound and healthy and perfectly natural.

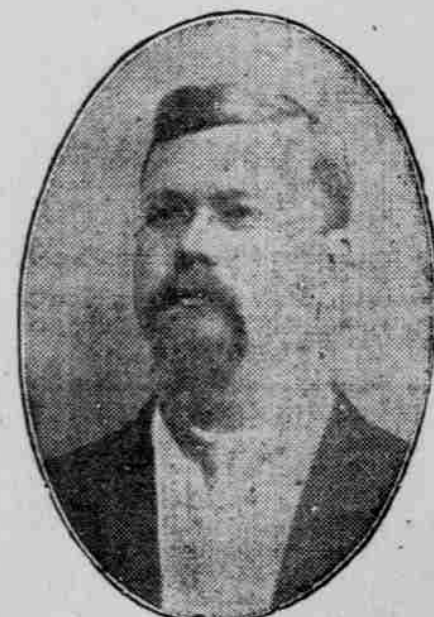
## VARICOCELE.

Varicocele in the beginning is simply a passive congestion of the venous system in the parts. If this is untreated, later the venous walls give way, become knotted and remain distended, with the resulting circulatory disturbance the organs supplied by these blood vessels atrophy or waste because of the malnutrition. The results to those who have it are too well known to require an explanation.

Our treatment consists of two different and distinct procedures, one requires the presence of the patient and the cure is effected in 24 hours; the other treatment, while slower, is just as efficient and can be carried out by the patient in the privacy of the home.

## KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

Kidney complaints often caused by excesses, alcoholic liquors and severe sickness of various kinds. The usual symptoms are highly colored urine and strong odor, chilliness, feverishness and a feeling of lassitude.



Hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Sunday: 9-1.

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puffiness under the eyes and swelling about the ankles. Our long study and extensive practice in treating kidney diseases insure success in all cases not past the curative stage. We determine the exact condition by a thorough analysis of the urine, and we have cured so many kidney troubles, given up by other doctors, that we have great confidence in our method of treatment.

## ALL WOMEN

Suffering with any ordinary Pelvic trouble should consult us before submitting to a mutilating surgical operation. We have cured hundreds of women who have been told by eminent surgeons that their only hope of relief was to have an operation done necessitating a removal of some of the vital organs. Our treatments are painless and CURES PERMANENT.

## OUR CHARGES.

Are reasonable, and payments are arranged to suit the patient. We make only one charge and all medicines and appliances are included, so that you know when you begin treatment just what it is going to cost you.

## OUR EQUIPMENT.

Is as good as the best. We are prepared to give all the treatments named above and this necessarily makes our treatment far superior to the old time method of drugging every patient for every malady, regardless of its nature. We realize, and the intelligent class of people are fast becoming acquainted with the fact that a doctor with a lead pencil, prescription blank and a few chairs and a desk in his office, is not up-to-date and is not able to cope with diseases which he is asked to treat.

## OUR CURES

ARE PERMANENT AND NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS IS NECESSARY WHILE UNDER OUR CARE. The fact that we accept your case for treatment is a guarantee of a cure, AS WE NEVER HOLD OUT FALSE HOPES TO INCURABLES, and never commit ourselves until we are positive that we can cure you, after first making a thorough MICROSCOPICAL and X-RAY EXAMINATION if we find it necessary to ascertain your exact condition, then remove the cause.

## A GUARANTEE

Or the assertion that we GUARANTEE A CURE is absolutely worthless if it is not backed up by ABILITY FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. WE INVITE THE CLOSEST INVESTIGATION OF OUR METHODS AND OUR STANDING. REFERENCES and testimonials of hundreds of cures will be furnished you upon request. OUR NEW ELECTRO VACUUM APPARATUS IS A MARVEL. Corrects all errors of development. Write for information concerning it.

## FREE BOOKS

Diseases of Men,  
Chronic Diseases

Diseases of Women  
Skin, Kidney, Rectal,  
Bladder Diseases.

Either one of the above books will be sent free in a plain sealed envelope to any address if this paper is mentioned.

WRITE if unable to visit the office. While not all cases are amenable to our Home Treatment, and we insist upon a personal examination, still we do cure many cases of a simple nature without this examination. A letter explaining your symptoms will find out whether we can treat you at home or not. ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. CONSULTATION AND A THOROUGH X-RAY EXAMINATION AND OUR OPINION AND ADVICE IS FREE.

## FRANK G. CARPENTER'S LETTER.

# NEW LIGHT ON HOLY PLACES

## THE WONDERFUL EXCAVATIONS AT GEZER AND ELSEWHERE.

The Palestine Exploration Fund and Its Work—One Hundred and Fifty New Bible Sites Discovered. In the Footsteps of Samson and Delilah—The Jerusalem Railroad—Rocky Land That David Owned. A Treeless Country Where Wood Sells by the Pound. Rain in Jerusalem—Solomon's Pools Now Connected by Iron Pipes With the Holy City.

(Copyright, 1910, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

JERUSALEM, Oct. 5.—Take a seat with me this bright Sunday morning in the railroad car which is just about leaving the seaport of Jaffa to go to Jerusalem. The distance by rail is 64 miles, and we shall make it in less than four hours. The road crosses the rich plains of Sharon, and then winds its way up the hills of Judea until it leaves us at the Holy City, about 2500 feet higher than where we now are.

The cars are comfortable, but we have had to fight with the tourists and pilgrims for our seats near the windows. A German and a Greek on the opposite side of the car are still quarreling for places, and their language is not that of brotherly love. The German has just called the Greek a swine, and the Greek has retorted by saying that the German is of the canine persuasion. Now they are quiet, and we can enjoy the scenery as we go onward.

On the Plains of Sharon. Leaving Jaffa, we ride for some miles by nothing but orchards. There are orange groves loaded with blossoms and fruit. There are orchards of olives, pomegranates and figs, and many gardens surrounded by cactus hedges twice as high as our heads. Leaving the orchards, we enter the rich plains upon which the Philistines lived. The soil is brown and so fat that you have only to trample it with the plow and it laughs with the harvest.

Here is a green field of wheat. The stalks stand as thick as grass in the ground, and rise and fall with the winds from the sea. There a native is plowing with a bullock and donkey harnessed together. The plow is the rude old-fashioned one of the Scriptures, and the dark-skinned farmer steadies it with one hand, while he carries a goad in the other. Farther on are camels dragging the plows. In places we see flocks of fat sheep, herded by boys, and now and then a village of white-walled houses with thick roofs of thatch on which the grass grows. Nearly every house has a roof of sod about a foot deep, and as we near the hills the towns on their sides rise up in green terraces.

The landscape here is far different from that of the United States. There are no houses nor barns standing alone in the fields. There are no outbuildings of any description, and no haystacks or strawstacks. The people live in villages and go out to work in the fields. The only fences are hedges of cactus, and the most of the holdings are not fenced at all.

Climbing the Judean Mountains. The land round the fertile plain to the mountains, a distance of perhaps 20 miles, in the foot hills are patches of green, and higher on up fields cut here and there out of the rocks, which are built up to hold in the earth. I have never seen a country more rocky. The rough lands of the Blue Ridge are Nile

show that the cave dwellers practiced cremation in one of the six other cities, higher up, bronze tools were dug out, and higher still the remains of the ancient Egyptians. In one of the caves was found large jars containing the skeletons of infants who had been buried as a matter of course, and probably during the Canaanite period, and in another was a cistern, the mouth of which was guarded by the skulls of two young girls, and inside which were fourteen skeletons, one being that of a girl sixteen who had been slain asunder.

Belonged to Solomon. The king of Gezer was defeated by Joshua, and later the city was captured by a king of Egypt, who was one of Solomon's three hundred odd vassals. The story is that Pharaoh gave Gezer to Solomon as a dowry with his daughter, and that Solomon rebuilt the city. At the time of the crusades Richard Coeur de Lion and Saladin fought over it, and it was an important fortress at the time of the Maccabees.

The archeologists of the Palestine exploration fund have been excavating here for five years, and they say there is much yet to be found. They are about to publish a book giving a full statement of their work. They have discovered bronze pots, ivory tables, statues, jewels and other treasures of a half dozen different periods of history. In one of the cities a complete olive press made of stone was unearthed, and another an Egyptian statue about 4000 years old. The statue was that of a man with a beard and a wig. Bronze tweezers were found and also many articles of Greek and Roman times. One of the most interesting discoveries was a reservoir of a capacity of four million gallons, and another was a palace supposed to belong to one of the Maccabees.

New Light on Palestine. This is only one of a number of cities which are now being excavated by the Palestine Exploration Fund. In addition to those which have lately been dug up east of the Jordan. The Germans, Russians and Austrians are excavating in different places, but the most of the work is that of this exploration fund, which was founded more than 45 years ago and is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Palestine exploration fund is not a religious body, but rather a scientific and historical one. It is now spending about \$14,000 a year on such work, the most of the surplus being collected in amounts of \$5 or less from English and Americans all over the world. The association has made great discoveries at Jerusalem. It has surveyed and mapped the most of Palestine and has added about 150 Bible sites to those already known. During my stay here I have met its secretary, Dr. Percy D. Wheeler, and have learned much concerning its work.

The Jerusalem Railroad. But let me tell you something about the railroad up to Jerusalem. It has been in operation more than 15 years, and its rates are so high that it ought to pay well. The cost of our passage is about six cents a mile. Freight rate on coal is \$1 per ton and all express is proportionately high. The track is a narrow gauge, and the cars are much like street cars, with little racks for baggage along each side under the roof. Each carriage is divided up into compartments, the sides of which are walled with windows, so that one can see out as he goes. The road has no tunnels and it winds its way in and out as it rises the hills. There are five stations between Jaffa and Jerusalem at which the trains stop, and fairly good depots at the terminal points.

The total cost of the railway was \$2,000,000, or a little less than \$40,000 per mile. The road was originated by an American, a civil engineer named Zimpel, who came to Palestine as a peddler of a patent medicine which he called "sunlight pills." He brought the scheme before the sultan at Constantinople, but failed to get the concession to build it. After his death the matter was taken up by the French,

who put the road through and now in one of the six other cities.

This was the first railroad built in Syria, and it is the father of a railroad system which is now opening up a great part of the country. One section of the system is the line which runs from Damascus to Mecca, and connects with it are others which will eventually join the Holy Land to the valley of the Euphrates, as well as to Asia Minor and Turkey.

The Hills of Judea. The trip from Jaffa to Jerusalem gives one a fair idea of the character of Palestine. The coastal plain is typical of the richest part of the country. Its soil is a chocolate brown, the grass is as green as that of Egypt and there are big orchards of olives and figs of all kinds. The roads are carpeted with rich red poppies and wild flowers are everywhere.

Climbing the hills is like jumping from the Nile valley into the desert. There is nothing but rocks with a sparse vegetation scattered here and there through them. The limestone crops out everywhere, and in places mountains of stone have been picked up in clearing the fields. Such fields are fenced with stone walls. There are also corrals for the sheep, walled with stone.

A Treeless Land. There are absolutely no bushes or groves. Palestine is a treeless land. There are no forests, and a description of the only trees are fruit trees, with now and then a funeral cypress, perhaps, in a garden. Our consul, Mr. Wallace, tells me the country has two groves of olive trees, the people call them "the groves of the olive trees." One of these groves is not quite so large, and the other is not quite so large. He says that a few years ago there was some brush on the hillside, but that the people have even dug up the roots and sold them for fuel.

Indeed, fuel is one of the most costly things in this country. It is so expensive that it is seldom used except for cooking, and that notwithstanding the climate is cold. Wood is so valuable that the olive trees are being cut down, and it is feared that the groves will gradually disappear. These old trees are often of considerable thickness, but they are only 20 or 30 feet tall and one will supply but a small amount of firewood. The olive tree is as valuable as the apple tree and far more knotty and gnarly. Its wood is heavy and is sold by the ton, the price now being about \$6 for 2000 pounds. The wood is used in the backs of donkeys and camels and every stick has to pay a tax before it gets inside the gates of Jerusalem.

A common fuel here is charcoal, which is made mostly of olive wood. The chief manufacturers of it are at Hebron, about 25 miles south of Jerusalem, near the cave in which Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are buried and where tradition says Adam died. Hebron is about 500 feet higher than Jerusalem, but it has big orchards of olives, almonds and apples, and the brush and the dead wood of these are used to make charcoal.

As to the use of coal itself, that is almost prohibitive on account of the high rates over the railroads. The same charge is made for carrying coal as for carrying silk, the rate being \$4 per ton, or about 8 cents a ton per mile. Such coal as comes here is in the shape of briquettes. It sells for \$15 a ton.

Solomon's Pools. Another want from which the Holy Land suffers is water. The rainfall in the southern sections is something like six inches and upward a year, the amount gradually increasing as one goes northward toward Galilee. The country has always been one of pools and wells, and today every house in Jerusalem has its roof so made that they drain into cisterns placed in the courts. In dry seasons water is sold, and the man who has a spare cistern gets a big price for his surplus. Last summer the American consul received \$20 for the water he sold, and the American colony outside the city paid \$40 for a cistern half full.

Nearly all the wells of the olden

times remain and are pointed out by the dragons. One can drink from the well where Christ met the Samaritan woman, and that at which Jacob met and kissed Rachel. There are many cisterns scattered over the country, the most of them shaped like great pears.

The pools of Solomon were connected by pipes with Jerusalem a few years ago, and for a time it was thought that they would supply the city with water. These pools are on the highlands between Bethlehem and Hebron. They are cut out of the solid rock, and it is said that they originally held about 40,000,000 gallons. There are three of them, ranging in height from 350 to 550 feet. They lie in terraces one above the other, being of varying widths. The depths are from 25 to 50 feet. If they were in good condition they could supply a vast deal of water; but as it is, the aqueducts which Solomon built to Jerusalem have gone to ruin, and there is now only a 4-inch iron pipe running from them to this city. The pipe comes in near the Dung gate and goes from there to the temple platform. I stumbled over it the other day. I am told the water is used almost altogether for the Mosque of Omar, although it is connected with the fountains of the city and is occasionally allowed to spurt there.

Rain in Jerusalem. Just now the Holy Land is suffering from drought and the people are praying for rain. We have had one or two showers in the past few days, but more is needed or the crops will fail. The most of the inhabitants here are religious. These believe in prayer, and Mohammedans, Christians and Jews are now all holding services at which they ask the Lord to send water.

We had a slight rain yesterday and more is expected. The people evidently think their prayers will be answered. As I walked through David street I heard two Mohammedans talking. Their language was Arabic, but my dragoman told me that one had just said to the other:

"How good God is, after all. We have prayed for the rain and, lo, it has come."

When the first shower began to fall I was standing at the door of my hotel. A little girl passed. She had a platter of bread on her head and the rain was pouring down upon it. She was wet to the skin, but nevertheless she was singing. I asked my guide the words of her song. He replied: "She cries, 'Praise God for the rain! Praise God for the rain! Praise God for the rain!'"

This little girl was perhaps 8 years of age.

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